# Shinabarger Family History

## Third Generation
## Jacob Shinabarger – Early Hoosier
## 1794-1845

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We last saw John Shinabarger executing his Last Will and Testament on 29 August 1836 in Wayne Co. Ohio. He is the 73-year-old husband of Mehetable Crofoot Murdock, whom he married in 1820. John was born in Virginia, married and started his family there before moving through Pennsylvania in 1802, and "from thence to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio in 1805, and in 1810 from the last-named place to Mohican Township"[1] in Wayne Co. OH. John Shineberry registered his first tract of land in the Wooster Land Offices 24 Aug 1809, shortly after Alex Finley arrived.

"When he removed to Mohican Township, his wife and seven children constituted his family."[2] Eventually that family would consist of eight children who lived into adulthood, there may have been infants who died filling in the longer gaps.

1. Jacob Shinabarger - born ca 1794 VA.
2. Susanna Shinabarger - born ca 1795 VA.
3. John H. Shinabarger Jr. - born 1 April 1799 VA.
4. James S. Shinabarger - born 24 August 1801 VA.
5. Mary Catherine Shinabarger - born ca 1805 OH.
6. Joseph C. Shinabarger - born 2 April 1808 OH.
7. Nancy Shinabarger - born ca May 1810 OH.
8. Rebecca Shinabarger - born 1811 OH.

Little is known of John before his arrival into Ohio. His children's records indicate that both parents were from Virginia, possibly Fairfax County. Their route could have traversed PA into Knox Co. before John's arrival into Mohican Twp. around May-June of 1809. It remains a question if John actually spent much time in PA, taking 3 years to arrive in Knox Co. At least one child may have been born during this transit. His wife died sometime after the birth of daughter Rebecca in 1811.

During John's 27 years in Mohican Township, he farmed over 320 acres of land and built a successful sawmill. With his hard labors, he provided well for his family, assisted his sons as they entered adulthood to farm on their own, and provided for his wife Mehetable after his death.

Previous chapters discussed some of the reasons why John Shinabarger may have moved his family into the Northwest Territories, a journey of probably some 400 rough and challenging miles. However, once established as successful farmers in Wayne County, why did most of his children sell their farm lands and travel further west? What elements enticed them to load their wagons and, for most, to travel another 300 miles? It is understandable that daughters would follow their husbands' families. What lured the Shinabarger sons?

John Shinabarger Sr. died in 1837. His wife Mehetable probably remained on their homestead for another 10 years before taking her own journey west. The final record of Mehetable is of her death on 2 Nov 1849 at age 74. Mehetable is in the small town of Attica in Venice Twp. Seneca County, Ohio. Attica is 50 miles northwest of Mohican Twp. It is unknown what she was doing there or who she could be visiting in or around Attica. It seems to be in a wrong direction for her to be traveling to visit her Murdock children.

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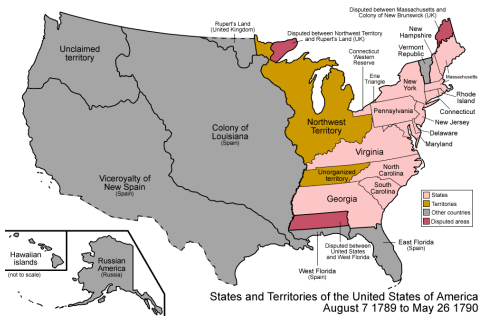
[1] History of Ashland Co. Ohio by Horace S. Knapp, published 1863; "History of Ashland County, Ohio" by George William Hill, M.D.
[2] Ibid.

As for John's children, Jacob and John Jr. are in Indiana by 1835. Joseph arrived by 1849 and James is the last son to sell his land and move to IN by 1862. By 1850, Mary Catherine is yet in Ohio but Nancy has moved west. Susanna moved to Iowa about 1853. Rebecca was in Missouri by 1850.

As for Mehetable's children by her first husband Daniel W. Murdock: Alva and Sibbel remained in Wayne Co. Both daughter Mary and son Sylvester moved to central IN before 1840. Daughter Elizabeth, who married James Shinabarger, doesn't leave Wayne Co. until 1862.

Pioneer settlers oftentimes pushed west when they couldn't find good jobs; others had trouble finding cheap land to farm. (John Sr. seemed to provide well for his sons.) But, with more and more people moving into the eastern states and new territories, *crowding* was becoming a problem. These rugged settlers and farmers didn't like the new industries and the developing cities. Further, once the initial land grants and government incentives ended, many struggling farmers could no longer afford to buy land in the new territories and states.

Up to the early 1760s, westward migration was contained by the Appalachian Mountains and legal provisions forbade movement beyond.




Map of U.S. states and territories from August 1789 to 1790.

But between 1781 and 1785, "landed" states ceded their western land claims to Congress. Virginia ceded the single largest area to the national government but areas also came from the states of NY, MA and CT. This vast region became known as the Northwest Territories, organized 7 Aug 1789. On 26 May 1790, the Southwest Territory was organized (Territory south of the Ohio River and comprising the Washington District that was ceded to the government by NC and admitted in 1796 as the state of TN and a slave state).

The Indiana Territory was the first new territory created from the vast Northwest Territory, followed by the territories of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and finally Minnesota. Land Ordinances were then passed to encourage settlement. In fact, to become a state the territory needed 60,000 settlers. Land was sold for $1.00 an acre, the goal being to attract settlers and establish these areas as once and for all part of the United States.

Once population goals were met, this Territory became the future states of Ohio 1803, Indiana 1816, Illinois 1818, Michigan 1837, and Wisconsin 1848, as well as part of Minnesota 1858. All were eventually admitted as free states. Further west, Missouri entered the union as a slave state in 1821 and Iowa as a free state in 1846. (The battle over admission of states as free or slave continued through the time of the Civil War. It was mistakenly thought this one-free-one-slave designation would solve the moral problem of slavery.)

The Homestead Act, passed in 1862, encouraged 600,000 families to settle the West by giving them land, usually 160 acres almost free. Settlers had to live on and improve the land for five years. It

was unanimously opposed by southern states. However, the Homestead Act would not have immediately affected this earlier migration of Shinabarger children moving west.

What did create a "lure" for Shinabarger children to leave good Ohio farmlands and move further west was probably the passage of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 and the philosophy of Manifest Destiny, both closely related ideas of the time. Pioneers nurtured the belief that the United States was pre-ordained by God to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The opportunity to purchase affordable land in new settlements was a very strong incentive.

Manifest Destiny is associated with the territorial expansion between 1812 through 1860, an era from the end of the War of 1812 to the beginning of the American Civil War in 1863. The term was used often in the newspapers and by some politicians, though not endorsed by all. One of the causes of the War of 1812 may have been an American threat to annex, British Canada in order to stop Indian raids into the Midwest. Expelling Britain from North America and gaining additional land was foremost. The American victory at the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813 ended Indian raids and removed one of the reasons for annexation.

*American Progress*
by John Gast

**NOTE**: John's sons were fortunate to have been born of a time between wars. All would have been too young to engage in the War of 1812 and too old for the Civil War. However, this would not be the case for John's grandsons, some of whom enlisted and fought during the Civil War.

To end the War of 1812 John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and other American diplomats negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 with Britain. They rejected the British plan to set up an Indian state in U.S. territory south of the Great Lakes. They stressed the American belief that the United States would eventually encompass all of North America. In 1811, Adams wrote:

> *"The whole continent of North America appears to be destined by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation, speaking one language, professing one general system of religious and political principles, and accustomed to one general tenor of social usages and customs. For the common happiness of them all, for their peace and prosperity, I believe it is indispensable that they should be associated in one federal Union."*

In the Treaty of 1818, Adams established a United States–Canada border as far west as the Rocky Mountains. His Monroe Doctrine of 1823 warned Europe that the Western Hemisphere was no longer open for European colonization. Calls for expansion were meant to prevent any further British encroachment. Land was offered at affordable prices and settlers were encouraged to move in, establish farms and essentially claim these new states as unequivocally part of the United States.

500 FARMERS WANTED.

A GOOD FARM of 40 to 200 acres will be deeded in fee, without cash, to industrious Farmers who will cultivate land already fitted for the plough, and give the subscriber one half of the crops for three years. These Farms are situated near Steamboat and Canal navigation on the Wabash River, in the State of Indiana. The markets, are New Orleans, by the River, or New York, by the Canals and Lake Erie. From 50 to 60 bushels of Corn, and from 20 to 30 bushels of Wheat per acre are usually obtained without manure. The improvements on the land will be made by the lessee, who can invest his money which he would otherwise pay for land in young cattle, which can live in the uncultivated prairies with a little winter fodder, and then at the end of three years find himself in possession of a *Good Farm, well stocked*, and contiguous to neighbors and schools. The half of the crops will be taken on the land, wheat in the stack and corn in the crib. If the lessee transports the produce he are to market he is to be paid for the same.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
of Lafayette, Indiana,
late Commissioner of Patents.

*Hartford, April 29, 1847.*

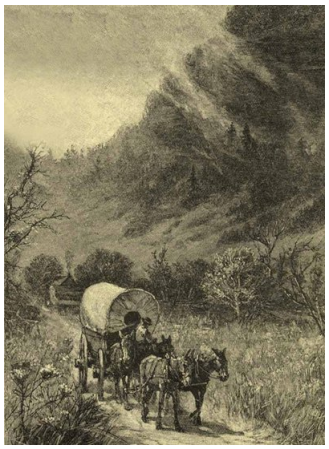
Inquire of CHESTER ADAMS, Esq., of Hartford, at "*The Waverly Buildings*," who is authorized to act in the premises. H. L. E.

*"A good farm of 40-200 acres will be deeded in fee, without cash, to industrious farmers who will cultivate land already fitted for the plough…."*
Henry L. Ellsworth, of Lafayette Indiana, April 29, 1847.

Land offers, similar to that of the Indiana Commissioner of Patents, were

well received by pioneering settlers. Others received letters from friends or family who had earlier moved west. These letters often told about a good life on the frontier. Land could be had for a fraction of the price it may have cost in the more heavily populated eastern states. Ohio's population grew from 45,000 in 1800 to over 1.4 million by 1840, while Indiana had half that number and Michigan fewer still, a lure for an industrious farmer. Shinabargers were among the first wave of settlers; many Germans, Irish and English arrived in the 1840s and early 1850s. I would imagine these entrepreneurial Shinabargers achieved a good opportunity for themselves by selling their Ohio lands to migrate west onto new, cheaper farm land.

Military victories and subsequent treaties spelled an end to hostilities in the territories and an increase in population, especially north of the Ohio River. Settlers generally followed the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, gradually drifting down the Ohio into present southern Indiana and Illinois.[3] Before the opening of canals, settlement in the Old Northwest was mostly north of the Ohio River; it rarely went beyond the portage sites, leaving sections along Lake Erie vacant while settlers moved into southern Indiana and Illinois. Michigan settlers, primarily from New York and New England, concentrated in the southern third of the state. Groups also came from Virginia and North Carolina, by way of Ohio and Indiana. In the ten-year period 1830-1840, Michigan had the greatest population increase of any territory or state; more than 200,000 people were living there in 1840. (The Panic of 1837 and Depression of 1839 drastically slowed the Michigan boom.)



There were many known routes west that the individual Shinabargers could have taken. Most of them involved water and the evolving canal system developed to assist immigration and trade. As early as 1800, the Ohio River had emerged as an important route, especially if the travelers lived within reach of its many tributaries.

Consequently, immigrates could follow the Ohio to Cincinnati and on to the southeastern corner of the Indiana Territory. Completion of the Ohio Canal in 1832 facilitated access to western lands. As the John Shinabarger farm was on the Lake Fork of the navigable Mohican River, and just 37 miles west of the Ohio Canal, waterways could have provided transportation for some of the Shinabarger and Murdock families' journeys. One German family is documented as having left New York for Indiana in 1835, arriving twenty days later. They traveled up the Hudson River to Albany by steamboat, to Buffalo by canal boat, by steamboat to Cleveland, along the Ohio River by canal boat, and then by river boat to Cincinnati, completing their trip to Indiana by a rough wagon ride over Indiana roads.

However, even though river traffic was available, overland routes were not abandoned. The Federal Government improved transportation with the National Road which would run from Baltimore to the Mississippi River along what is now Interstate 70 through Zanesville (70 miles south of John's farm) to Columbus and Indianapolis. Other trails and roads were utilized in the westward migration even though many were primitive and treacherous and prolonged the trip west. Numerous travel accounts describe the impassable roads, the dense forests, and the "cleared" roads dotted with fifteen-inch tree stumps.

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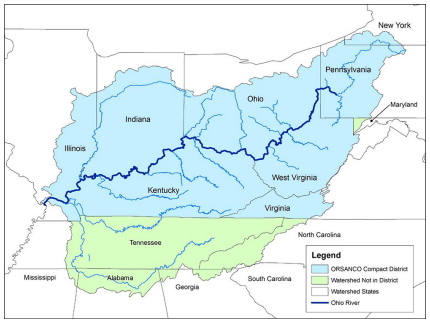
[3] Could this have been the route of the Murdock children? Mary and Sylvester both settled 70 miles north of Cincinnati's port on the Ohio River, into the Wayne Co. area around Richmond IN.

Perhaps a direct route for the Shinabargers was the primitive route that would decades later become the Lincoln Highway/U.S. Route 30, a future east-west highway that would pass within a mile of John's farm. When this highway was conceived in 1912, like most planned national highways, it used existing local roads and trails. It is possible that this route was an early trail used by settlers as they moved into new territories. (Even though not exactly on Route 30, it might also explain why Mehetable was in Attica when she died. Attica also had rail lines through town carrying the Pennsylvania RR and the Sandusky & Columbus Short Line.)

Which direction did the Shinabargers take as they moved from Ohio to northern Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri? They could have moved due west through Ohio and crossed the border into Indiana somewhere around Fort Wayne before turning in a northwestern direction, passing through Warsaw, Plymouth, then Wanatah to Valparaiso within the LaPorte and Porter Co. areas where three sons eventually settled. This would have been the general path of the future Lincoln Highway. In fact, it is reported that Jacob Shinabarger settled first in Marshall Co. near Plymouth IN, directly along Lincoln Highway, before continuing his journey into LaPorte County.

Or, did the sons head north to Toledo then due west through Kunkle OH and on past Elkhart, South Bend and the border with Michigan before the final miles south to counties of LaPorte and Porter? Did they utilize any canal systems for this route? And using this route via Kunkle, did the Shinabargers meet or leave relatives in the area? What of the family of George Peter Shinabarger living in Kunkle and Williams County before the 1860s? (DNA is showing, at this time, that this group, even though spelling their name identically, is <u>not</u> genetically related to our Shinabarger.)

Perhaps the easiest, and most luxurious, passage by the late-1840s would have been made at least partly on the Indiana Northeastern Railroad, an existing rail dating back to the 1830s. Using several interconnecting lines, there was rail passage north to Toledo and then tracks traveling southeast into NW Indiana. Part of this line would eventually become unofficially known as "The Old Road" and in 1869 merge with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway (LS&MS). Both the LS&MS and the Michigan Central RR passed through Steamburg/Coburg and the Shinabarger farms in Porter Co. IN.[4]




The Ohio River would most certainly have been the route west for the two Shinabarger daughters, Rebecca Shinabarger Paxton and Susannah Shinabarger Blue, who moved with their families to IA and MO. This would also have been the probable route of Mehetable's children Mary Murdock Blake and Sylvester Crofoot Murdock and his family.

[4] In 1914 the LS&MS would merge with New York Central RR and the great great grandson of John Shinabarger Sr. would be one of its engineers.

How close were the Murdock and Shinabarger families? When John and Mehetable married in 1820, Mehetable had 5 children between the ages of 16 and 6. John's children were older with the two oldest already married. His oldest son at home was 20, his youngest daughters about 11 and 9. Did they live as a blended family? As recorded, Mehetable died in 1849 in Attica, Ohio. Her children by this time were scattered:

1. Mehetable Murdock was born 1801 and died in 1811 in Granville, Licking County, OH.

2. Alva Murdock was born in 1804; married Eliza Prouty. They had eight children. In 1830 Alva and family lived next door to brother-in-law James S. Shinabarger in Perry Twp. By 1840 he moved onto land in Lake Twp. just south of his mother; he remains there past the 1860 census. In 1870 Alva is living in McComb, Van Buren Twp. OH. (50 miles east of Attica.) Alva died in 1871 in Williamstown, Hancock County, OH.

3. Mary Murdock was born about 1806 in New York; married James Blake in 1824 Wayne Co. OH. Three children. Mary Blake moves to Wayne Co. Indiana by 1850. She remains in the Richmond IN area for the rest of her life.

4. Elizabeth G. Murdock was born 1807; married James S. Shinabarger in 1825.

5. Sibbel Ann Murdock was born 1810; married James Huff in 1824.

6. Sylvester Crofoot Murdock was born 1814 Licking County OH; married Mary Wright in 1833 in Wayne Co. OH. They had 6 children. Sylvester farmed in Wayne Co. Indiana between 1840 and 1870. He would have been living close to his sister Mary. By the 1870 census, Sylvester had moved into Kosciusko Co. IN and the area of his sister Elizabeth and her husband James Shinabarger and also another brother-in-law James Huff. Sylvester died in 1891 in Kosciusko Co. IN. He states for an 1887 biographical record that his mother Mehetable was buried in Attica, OH.[5]

   For the 1840 Federal Census of Wayne Co. IN, there is a female 60-69 who lives with Sylvester and Mary. This could be Mehetable, his mother.

[5] For decades, our family research has believed John's wife Mehetable was a Murdock. When a fellow researchers' information concerning Sylvester was shared, it became clear Mehetable was a second wife for John and the original 1820 marriage license for a Murdock was for John Sr.

The children of John Shinabarger Sr. are:

**Rebecca** Shinabarger was born 2 Jan. 1811 in Wayne Co. Ohio, presumably the only child to be born at their homestead in Mohican Twp. Wayne County.[6] Rebecca married in 1828 to William Paxton, son of Nathaniel B. and Isabelle McFarland Paxton.[7] The Paxton's were early settlers into what became Perry Twp. and a nearby neighbor to Rebecca's brother James.[8]

The Paxton family lived in Franklin, Adams Co. PA in 1810 and by the year 1820 had moved into Perry Twp. William, the sixth of nine children, was born 4 April 1807 in Washington Co. PA. It is assumed he met and married Rebecca as a result of her father's land ownership in Perry Twp. Both Nathaniel Paxton and James S. Shinabarger are residents of Perry Twp. in 1825. It can be noted by early land deeds that the young Paxtons were leaving Wayne County by the mid 1830s.

1830 - Federal Census Mohican, Wayne Co. OH - William Paxton male 20-30, male under 5 (Ethan), female 15-20 (Rebecca Shinabarger). Living next to John Shinabarger Sr. On their other side is James Huff 20-30, male under 5 (Sylvester), female 20-30 (Sibbel Murdock) and female under 5 (Lydia).

1830 Aug 9 - Paxton Wm. wf Rebecca to Joseph C. Shinberger, QC, $250, SW1/4, 43a, all interest of my wife in said 1/4 being the middle part divided E & W in 3 parts, 14 Aug 1830, 8-110.[9]

Wayne Co. holders of Cattle in 1830 & 1831, none after 1831 record.[10]

19 July 1833 - Shinnberger Joseph C. no wf nd to Wm. Paxton, QC, $1000, pt. SW1/4, see above, 20 Jan 1833, 10-141.[11]

1838 – Paxtons have settled into Missouri where a daughter is born in Feb of 1838.

1850 - William and Rebecca move their family to Missouri and by the 1850 Federal Census is in Alexander Twp. Benton Co. MO. Wm age 43 PA, with Rebecca 39 OH, E 20 born OH, Hugh 16 OH, Nancy 12 MO, Almina 8 MO, Amos 11 MO and William 1 MO.

1860 – Federal Census - The Paxtons have moved to Hickory Co. MO, Township 37, Range 22, - Wm 53, Rebecca 49, Ethan 30, Nancy 22, Almina 18, Amos 14, William J 9 and Lucy 2.

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[6] John Shinabarger lived in Wayne Co. OH. Even though he was referred to as "Ashland John," Ashland Co. was carved from Wayne Co. in 1846. Townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican and Lake were included in this new county, except for a one-mile strip to the east that remained in Wayne Co.

[7] "Twentieth Century Paxtons" by Lucie Paxton Atwood

[8] 1820 Federal Census family resided Perry Twp. Wayne Co. OH; 1827 Nathaniel Paxton householder in Perry Twp. Ashland Co., OH; "Early OH Tax Records"

[9] Early Land Records of Wayne County, Ohio now Ashland, Wayne County Public Library.

[10] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).

[11] Early Land Records of Wayne County, Ohio now Ashland, Wayne County Public Library.

1870 - Federal Census Township 37, Range 22, Hickory Co., MO. Census shows Rebecca 58 b. OH keeping house for Amos 24, with children Nancy 31, William, 20 and Lucy 12 in her home.

1880 - Federal Census for Montgomery, Hickory Co., MO with widowed Rebecca 69 b. OH living with son-in-law Ira M. Sherman 24 who is farming, daughter Phena Sherman 23 and their children Ada 2 and Lena 4 months. Also, Ann Paxton 42. Rebecca states her mother born in VA.

1862 - William Paxton died 19 Dec 1862 and Rebecca died 24 Apr 1893. Both are buried in the Sumner Cemetery in Wheatland, Hickory Co. MO.

Children of Rebecca Shinabarger and William Paxton included:[12]

1. Ethan Paxton - 31 Dec 1829 Wayne Co. OH - 9 Jan 1898 Hickory Co. MO. Married Mary Kinross 1867. Had 9 children. Buried Sumner Cemetery, Hickory Co. MO.

2. William Paxton - 9 Apr 1832 - 1833 Wayne Co. OH

3. Hugh Benton Paxton - 16 Jan 1834 Wayne Co. OH - 8 Oct 1893, Hickory Co. MO. Married Martha Walker in 1854; had 8 children. Married in 1870 to Rosa Smith; had 8 children. Buried Sumner Cemetery as are many Paxton descendants.

4. Nancy Ann Paxton - 16 Feb 1838 Wayne Co. OH; died 1907; unmarried.

5. Almina Bathsheba Paxton - 3 Apr 1842 Hickory Co. MO; died 2 Jun 1902 Cache Co. Utah. Married Samuel Dent in 1860. Buried Logan City Cemetery, Logan, Cache Co. Utah.

6. Amos Marvin Paxton - 8 Dec 1845 Hickory Co. MO; died 27 Jan 1902 Hickory Co. MO. Married Hattie Jenkins 1881. Had one daughter.

7. William J. Paxton - 28 Sep 1849 Hickory Co. MO; died 1 Jun 1875 Hickory Co. Unmarried.

8. Lucy Delphina Paxton - 28 Sep 1857 Hickory Co. MO; died 1 Oct 1893 Hickory Co. Married John Sherman. Had 6 children. Lucy buried Sumner Cemetery.

Most of this Paxton family lived and remained their entire lives in Hickory Co. MO. Many are buried in the Sumner Cemetery in Wheatland, Hickory Co. MO.

***DNA note**: there are a few autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the Rebecca and William Paxton line.

[12] "Twentiety Century Paxtons" Lucie Paxton Atwood (granddaughter of Hugh Paxton); History of Hickory, Co. by F. M. Wilson; Carol E. Stowers (great-granddaughter of Hugh Paxton) Edmond OK 1970-71.

**Susanna** Shinabarger was born about 1795 in VA.[13] Susanna "Shinneberry" married Abraham Blue on 8 Feb 1816 in Wayne Co. OH. Abraham was the son of Frederick and Jane (Miller) Blue (Blew). Abraham was born 4 June 1792 in Somerset, Somerset, NJ.[14] It is not known exactly when the Blue family moved to Ohio but they are recognized as one of the early pioneers of the area.

Frederick Blue died in 1836 and is buried at the Methodist Church Cemetery in Jeromesville. A log Methodist Church was built on the northern edge of Jeromesville in 1820. The cemetery lies on the east side of Church Street in a small section of land adjacent to the church. Legible markers date from 1826 to 1914. Most stones are lost but a large cento graph inscribes the names of those buried in the cemetery. Early settlers buried here include Metcalf, Ingmand, and Blue. Among the war veterans buried here are Fredrick Blue (1759-1836), veteran of the American Revolution.

Abraham and Susanna Blue had 6 children, three boys and three girls. All lived to be adults.

1830 - Abraham Blue died 8 Oct 1830 in Knox Co. OH. He is buried at Martinsburg Presbyterian Cemetery in Martinsburg, Knox Co. Ohio. This is about 45 miles south of John Shinabarger's Lake Fork farm. Abraham's Will was filed and probated in Monroe, Ohio.[15]

1840 – Federal Census - Monroe, Coshocton Co. Ohio with 1 male 15-19 (Peter Blue), 2 males 20-29 (John, Frederick), female 10-14 (Eliza), 2 females 15-19 (Mahala and Hannah) and female 40-49 (Susannah). 1 child noted as deaf and dumb.

1850 – Federal Census - Monroe, Coshocton Co. Ohio lists Susanna Blue with sons John 34 and Frederick 32. By this time Susanna's daughter Mahala and her husband Phineas Banning moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa. Susanna's son Peter moved to Winneshiek County by 1853. Her two daughters Eliza and Hannah will soon arrive. They probably are not in touch with their Aunt Rebecca Paxton as she lives over 400 miles to the north of Winneshiek County.

Susanna's children seem to be the reason she sells the land she and her sons own in Knox Co. and move to Iowa.[16] By 1855, son Peter was listed on the Voter's List for Bloomfield, Winneshiek, IA.

1856 - Iowa State Census[17] Susanna is living in Winneshiek Co. with her sons John Blue age 39 and Frederic Blue 37, a farmer.

1860 - Federal Census Bloomfield, Winneshiek Co. IA. Susanna at age 63 is found keeping house with sons John Blue age 43 and Fred Blue age 41. Both boys are listed as being born in Ohio and John is noted as "insane." Neither man can read or write.

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13 "Porter County Vidette-Messenger" Vol 35, No. 28, Valparaiso, IN. July 9, 1891. Obituary copied by Mary Keel Lundstrom and notarized by Jane H. Blachly at County Courthouse.

14 "Seventy-Five Years of Wayne Co. Marriages" p. 83; Vol. 1, p. 8 of Marriages of Mohican Twp.

15 Ohio Wills and Probate Records, 1786-1998: Index Vol. 1, page 577. Case #79.

16 Correspondence - Frances Blue Nelson, 2005 and gr-gr granddaughter of Abraham; Alice Blue Wanderscheid 2012; LHerth8345@aol.com gr-gr-granddaughter to Susannah. 1999

17 Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925 Roll 68, family number 47.

1870 - Federal Census Bloomfield, Winneshiek Co. IA. Susanna age 73 lives with Frederic 51. John died in 1863. Son Peter and his wife Nancy and children live next door; on other side of Susanna is daughter Eliza and her family. Nearby is Susanna's daughter Mahala and her family.

1874 - Susanna died 17 Oct 1874 at Ossian, Winneshiek, IA. She is buried there in the Centennial Cemetery in Ossian. She shares a stone marker with her son John.

• Children of Abraham and Susanna (Shinabarger) Blue:

Mahala and Eliza

1. John Blue - 1817 OH - 20 Feb 1863 Ossian IA. Census sites as "idiot." John did farm. Not conclusive that this designation was anything more that unable to read and write. Never married. Buried next to his mother in Centennial Cemetery in Ossian.

2. Fredrick Blue - 11 Mar 1819 OH - 12 Mar 1886 Ossian IA. Census sites as "idiot" but farmed successfully. Never married. One researcher said he could not walk and never talked.[18]

3. Mahala Frances Blue - 1821 - 1892 Ossian IA. Married Phineas Banning 10 Dec 1840 in Ohio. Moved to Winneshiek Co. by 1850. Rode on horseback around the area to organize funding to build a church and she and her husband donated the land for Centennial Cemetery in which many of Blue descendants are buried.[19]

4. Peter Shinabarger Blue - 23 Mar 1823 Wayne Co. OH - 28 July 1885 Estelline, Hamlin, SD. Purchased land next to Mahala's husband in Bloomfield, Winneshiek, IA. Had 14 children by his first wife, Nancy Richardson. Married two more times after Nancy's death in 1873. One son born by second wife, Narcissa Purdy Cook.

5. Hannah Ann Blue - 25 Jun 1826 – 30 Oct 1906. Married George Lutes 1847 in Ohio. They had 8 children. Earlier marriage to Peter Kirch in 1841 in Ohio. Hannah died in Sioux City, Woodbury Co. IA and is buried in Graceland Park Cemetery there.

6. Eliza Jane Blue - 1830 - 1916 Ossian IA. Married George W. Oxley in 1848. Had 9 children. "The Oxley's came to Winneshiek County about 1855, a year or so after Peter Blue (1853). They bought land near the Bannings and the Blues. It is not known for sure when Susannah, John, and Frederick came. But it was probably with the Oxleys. Susannah later had a little house on the Banning farm and her own cow."[20] Buried at Centennial Cemetery in Ossian.

***DNA note**: there are several autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the Susannah and Abraham Blue line.

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[18] Lois Herth, in possession of Blue siblings' photos.
[19] Lois Herth, source primarily the Winneshiek County Iowa Genealogy Society.
[20] Correspondent Lois Herth, Susannah's gr-gr-grandaughter, Mar 1999.

"The name was Shinabarger not Shinnaberry. It must have got changed like so many names. There are males in the family with both Shinabarger and Shinnaberry spellings. Some used it for middle names."[21] (Susanna's son Peter and Mahala's son Peter both used Shinabarger as middle names).

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**

The spelling of *Shinabarger* varies and herein is the problem of tracking John. Land patents, census records, children's marriage licenses, tax records and Will show John Shinabarger had been using, either by choice or mistake, various spellings from Shin*ne*barger, Shin*na*barger, Shin*ne*berry, Shin*e*berry, to Shin*a*berry. He marries Mehetable in 1820 as Shineberry. His sale of land to John Jr. in 1824 used Shinabarger. In Hill's history of Wayne County, he is referred to as Shinnabarger; Knapp's reference is Shinnebarger. Even given the difficulty of reading the script, there seems to be a slow evolution of spellings. As for the children, John Jr., Nancy, Joseph and granddaughter Mehetable all married as Shinnebarger.

Children James and Susannah married as Shineberry. By the 1880s, the surname most often seen is Shinabarger. Jacob ended his life as a Shinabarger; John Jr. as a Shinabarger, yet some of their children were Shinebarger; James dies as a Shinabarger; Joseph's tombstone reads Shanabarger. There are some descendants that continue to use the spelling of Shinebarger and one descendant returned to a *Schoenbarger* spelling by 1920.

This spelling discrepancy cannot be explained. Was John's original spelling something close to Shineberry, evolved into Shinnebarger before becoming the most common spelling of Shinabarger? Did this happen because of inaccurate record taking, the lack of ability to sign one's name, the desire to differentiate one's family from the other families of the area with similar names?[22] It could be any or all of these circumstances.

Or was it a desire to return to one's roots? Some researchers in the 1960-1990s[23] felt the original name was closer to Schoenberger who migrated from the Palatinate area of Germany. Some émigrés may just have wanted to Anglicized their name to Shinaberry.

John may have been a proud German son who would rather have kept a spelling closer to his surname, albeit struggling with spelling and confusion with other families in the area, some of whom may have been his cousins. It seems logical that John spoke German as a primary language. His sons may have been bilingual. John's grandson, Simon Peter was born in 1821 in Jackson Twp. Wayne Co. and lived in Porter Co. for most of his life. As described by a granddaughter "Grandpa Simon P. was quite German." [24]

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[21] Lois Herth, Shinnaberry researcher, Susannah's gr-gr-granddaughter, 1999

[22] A good example of this is the 1860 Federal Census of Porter Co. IN lists Joseph Shinabarger. Next door lives his son John Parr whose surname is spelled Shinebarger.

[23] Vera Bunyard (my mother), Mary Lundstrom, Mrs. Leland Shinaberry, Marjorie Carb, and Mrs. Derrell Dyke, Lily Jackson and others representing Shineberry and Shinabarger lines. Although they were convinced the lines were connected, over 35 years of correspondence and research failed to make the connection. DNA is changing that.

[24] Correspondent Mary Keel Lundstrom, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. Although Mary was born after Simon Peter died, I assume she heard stories from her mother and others in the family.

Another discrepancy is the origin of the Shinabarger family. Every resource indicates John was born in Virginia. It seems certain that either his father or grandfather was the first to immigrate to America. Early researchers believed they came from the Palatinate region of Germany, with links to Schoenburgs. However, it is just as possible they were Prussian and came from the town of Coburg north of Nurnberg in the northern Bavaria area. As so often occurred, pioneers settled and established villages they named in honor of their home village. This may have been the case as John Jr. and Jacob both settlied into the village of Coburg, Porter Co. IN.[25]

Then there is the issue of naming. The first two generations of Shinabargers tended to follow 18th century naming patterns and their choice of names reflect the area of southwestern Germany.[26] The popular names of the region were Johann, Jakob, Michael, Anna, Catherine, and Elisabeth. Perhaps a wild conjecture but one worth keeping in mind.

Furthermore, Johann Michael Heller age 25 (Hannah Heller Shinabarger's grandfather) emigrated in 1749 from Pfeddersheim (NE of Worms) Germany to Northampton Co. This is well documented by the researchers of our Heller family. Is it possible that the German families of Heller and Shinabarger emigrated from the same general area?

Living concurrently around Wayne Co. OH with John Shinabarger are Shambargers, Shellenbargers, Shanebargers, Shinaberry, and Shineberry. DNA is proving some of these surnames share a common ancestor. How are these families related? The goal is for research to determine the father of John Shinabarger and afterward perhaps finally links can be made.

**Nancy** Shinabarger was born May 1810 in Wayne Co. Ohio.[27] She married neighbor Michael Trease on 5 Apr 1832 in Wayne Co.[28] Michael's parents were Jacob and Margaret (Uln) Treace; it is noted in the "History of Ashland County" that Jacob Trease resided in Mohican Twp. There are several Treace buried at Lake Fork Cemetery in Lake Fork, including three of Jacob's sons.

Henry Treace, possibly an uncle, sold his land in 1809 to Thomas Eagle when Eagle arrived in Mohicanville, land that abutted the homestead of John Shinabarger Sr. According to the 1815 Wayne Co. census there were 66 men living in Mohican Twp. and 44 in Perry and it included sons over 21. These hard-working farmers probably met at the grist and sawmills and at church. Sons did not usually travel far to find a wife.

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[25] It is just as likely the small railway station and community was named after a town in Canada.

[26] This might also tie in with the thought that the family first immigrated from Switzerland, although I do not know where researchers came up with this or how. Johann Michael Heller age 25 (Hannah Heller Shinabarger's grandfather) emigrated in 1749 from Pfeddersheim (NE of Worms) Germany to around Milford in Lehigh Twp. Northampton Co. Doubt they knew the Shinabargers until they moved to OH.

[27] Nancy's daughter consistently says her mother was born in VA. Also, the 1810 birth is close to her sister Rebecca. I speculate Nancy could have been born earlier but probably in OH.

[28] "Seventy-Five Years of Wayne Co. Marriages" p. 83.

1829 – Jacob Treace Sr. and Jacob Jr., plus a third and fourth Jacob Treace, owned cattle and horses by 1829 in Mohican Twp. Michael Treace appears on property lists by 1833; Samuel by 1831 and Henry by 1833.[29]

1830 – Wayne County, Nancy Shinneberry appears as owner of 2 cattle.[30]

1835 - on July 7 Trees Jacob wf Eliz., John wf Sarah, Harvey wf Mary, Samuel wf Barbara, Michael wf Nancy *(Shinabarger)*, Isaac Kauffman wf Mary, Philip Bartlett wf Catherine, George Harpster wf Eliz. to Geo. Trees, QC 7 July 1835, $450, pt. SW1/4, 80a, 4 Nov 1835, 13-369.[31]

Unknown when the Michael and Nancy Treace left Ohio and traveled to California. It is known that Nancy's nephew John (son of her brother Jacob) moved to Kern Co. CA sometime after 1859; a niece (daughter of her brother John) moved to CA temporarily with her husband in 1849.

1841 – Daughter Rebecca Treace is born in Illinois. Daughter Rebecca married three times and is found in the California censuses 1880 through 1920. In four federal censuses, Rebecca states her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother Nancy Shinabarger was born in Virginia.

1865 - Nancy died 13 Nov 1865 in Marysville CA and is buried in Marysville Cemetery, Yuba Co. CA. Tombstone: "Wife of Michael Treace. Native of Fairfax Co. Virginia. Aged 55 years 6 months." This stone would indicate a birthdate of May 1810.

Nancy's tombstone reflecting place of origin as Fairfax Co. VA suggests a confirmation that John Shinabarger and his wife and children could have originated from Fairfax County. There is little doubt he came from Virginia. Nancy could have been born in transit but most likely in Knox Co. Ohio when the family arrived.

1871 - Michael Treace died 10 Mar 1871 and is buried in Marysville Cemetery alongside Nancy. Tombstone: "Aged 59 years 8 months Native of PA."

• Child of Michael and Nancy (Shinabarger) Treace:

1. Rebecca Treace was born in Illinois in 1841.[32] Rebecca married Kline G. Schuyler in 1863 probably in Marysville. Kline died there in 1866 and is buried in Marysville Cemetery along with his two infant sons, Kline and George. Rebecca married William J. Johnson in 1870 and they had two children: Amos William in 1870 and Hattie H. in 1874. A third marriage was to Hugh Rudolphus Skinner in 1882. Rebecca died 10 Jul 1924 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Oakland, California.

[29] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).
[30] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).
[31] Early Land Records of Wayne County, Ohio.
[32] Find A Grave Project

An interesting note: sisters Nancy and Rebecca may have been close as their ages vary by one year. We know that Nancy arrived into Mohican Twp. with family so she may have been born a year earlier around 1809 and Rebecca in Jan of 1811. Nancy names her first daughter Rebecca and Rebecca names her first daughter Nancy.

***DNA note**: currently there are NO autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the Nancy and Michael Treace line.

**Mary Catherine** Shinabarger was born about 1805 most likely in Knox Co. Ohio, before her family arrived into Wayne Co. Mary *Shinaberger* married Frederick Deal 8 Jan 1824 in Richland Co. Ohio; married by Rev. David Schuh/Shuh.[33] There are records of this marriage in both Mifflin, Richland Co. as *Shenneabarger* and in Mifflin, Ashland Co. as *Shinaberger*. It is likely these are the same marriage filed in both counties as the Deal family appears to live on the border of these counties in the vicinity of Mifflin. Frederick resided in Mifflin Twp. which is on the boundary of Ashland and Richland counties; just across a lake was Koogle and Richland Co.

They had three children.

Frederick Deal, son of Christian Deal/Dale and Rachel Regina Krebs, was born 9 Aug 1772 and was at least 30 years older than Catherine. When Frederick and his brother Johann moved to Ohio their surname morphed to Deal.

1835 – Frederick Deal died in Nov. and is buried in the Koogle Cemetery, Mifflin, Richland Co. There are two young Deal children buried there but unknown relationship, may be grandchildren.

1850 – Federal Census for Mifflin, Ashland Co. lists Frederick age 22 and Catherine 22 both born Ohio with a Catharine Deal 57 born PA. Catherine is their mother Mary Catherine. Next door is son Peter Deal 21 b. OH, and Sarah Deal 22 PA. (Frederick and Catherine are twins.)

It is unknown when Catherine Deal died nor where buried. She does not appear to remarry. Her son Frederick remains in Mifflin; son Peter moves to Randolph Co. IN. Daughter Catherine Kisling dies in Ashland Co. around 1858. The stones in the Koogle Cemetery are in terrible condition and Mary Catherine could be buried in the area of Frederick and two other Deal.

***DNA note**: currently there are NO autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the Mary Catherine and Frederick Deal line.

[33] Richland Co. OH Marriages. Also, Rev. Shuh marries a Shanabarger and Shanabargers have been connected through Y DNA. Thus, we share a common ancestor in the past.

**Joseph C.** Shinabarger was born 2 April 1808 in Ohio, presumably in Knox County. He married on 6 Jan 1831 in Franklin Twp. Wayne Co. OH to Mary "Polly" Parr.[34] Polly's parents are unknown and there seems to be no Parr family in Wayne County in the early 1800s. Polly was born 30 Nov 1811 in PA. (Tombstone inscription "Wife of Jos C. Shanabargar 70y, 11m, 10d.")

Joseph can be found living with his father John and Mehetable for the 1820 & 1830 Federal Census. In 1830 John Sr. sells land in Range 15, Section 23 in Mohican Twp., to son Joseph.[35] Sometime in 1831 Joseph sells land in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp., to Wm. Paxton, husband of his sister Rebecca.[36] Between 1830 and 1832, Rebecca and William Paxton deed land in the SW quarter of Section 23 to Joseph.[37] (This may be the section of land that Joseph deeded to Wm. Paxton in 1831 and when Wm. decided to move he deeded it back to Joseph. At the same time, John Sr. deeds land in the SW quarter of Section 23 to Joseph.[38] Joseph married Polly Parr in 1831 and would be starting his own family. These pieces of land in Section 23 are adjacent to the main John Shinabarger Homestead and the same property that Jacob is farming at the time of John's Will in 1836. In fact, all this deeding and recording may concern the same piece of land that changes hands but not recorded until a later date.

1830-1831 – Wayne Co. Joseph registered in possession of 1 cattle and H = 1 mule, ass or horse; in 1832 C=2 and H=1. [39]

1840 - Federal Census Hanover, Richland Co. Ohio - Joseph *Shinebarger* with male 30-39 (Joseph), male under 5 (Hugh) male 5-9 (John), 2 females under 5 (Nancy and Catherine), female 30-39 (Polly). (Hanover became part of Ashland County when it was formed in 1846.)

At its formation in 1806, Richland County encompassed a huge area as did its eastern neighbor Wayne Co. This land was mainly forest and settlers cleared land for farming. The population in 1830 was 323 but exploded to 1,485 by 1840 when Joseph lived there. In 1846, some eastern townships in Richland Co. along with the western townships of Jackson, Perry, Mohican, and Lake in Wayne Co. were carved off to form Ashland County. Hanover Township in Richland Co., laid out along the banks of the Black Fork of the Mohican, began as a part of Richland County in 1806 but became one of 15 townships in Ashland in 1846.

Joseph is the only son seen living other than Ashland/Wayne County. However, he was not that far from the family farm in 1840. Hanover is referred to as the mountain township of Ashland County. The Clear Fork River enters Hanover from its northwest corner and flows southeasterly about five miles where it unites with the Black Fork, and forms the Mohican River. Much of Hanover Twp. is not adapted to cultivation, so perhaps Joseph was there because of the lumber and sawmill. There was sufficient fall and volume to turn a mill year-round. Its channel was narrow and rapid, and confined within high banks.

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[34] "Seventy-Five Years of Wayne County Marriages" p. 83; recorded Vol 3, p. 172; Wayne Co. OH. Marriage Book 1.
[35] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Vol 8, pg 110.
[36] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Vol 10, pg 141.
[37] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Vol 8, pg 110.
[38] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Vol 8, pg 110.
[39] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).

1849 – Joseph and family removed to Porter County, Indiana sometime in 1849. Their son James was born in Ohio in July of 1848 so they left after that date. Joseph settled in Washington Township. He acquired his own farm before the family made its final move into Porter Twp. just south of Valparaiso. The question remains: did his step-mother Mehetable move with them? Mehetable died 2 Nov 1849 in Attica, Seneca Co. OH. It is unknown why she was there. Did she die on her way?

1850 – Federal Census Washington, Porter Co., IN. Joseph is a farmer with property value of $600. His son John is living in the household. Census taken 25 Aug 1850. Polly is 38 born PA; with their 6 children: John, Nancy, Catharine, Hugh, Joseph and James all born OH. Next door to Joseph is his brother John Jr. and family. Many other allied families and relatives in Porter County.

1860, 1870, and 1880 Federal Census, Joseph and Polly continue as residents of Washington Twp. Porter Co. IN.

1881 - Will for Mary Shinabarger was filed in Porter Co. IN on 8 Aug 1881. Filed for probate on the 13 November 1882.[40]

1882 – Mary "Polly" Shinabarger died 9 Nov 1882 and her husband of 51 years died a month later.

"*Mrs. Joseph Shinabarger died at her home in the east part of town last Thursday at the age of seventy-five years. She has been in feeble health for a long time. Her husband who still lives is an invalid. Mrs. Shinabarger's funeral sermon was preached Friday at the family residence by Rev. G. M. Boyd.*"[41]

1882 - Joseph died on 12 of December. "*The death of Joseph Shinnabarger at the age of 75 years occurred Tuesday morning at his residence in the northeast part of this city. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon from the M. E. church, Rev. G. M. Boyd officiating*."[42]

Both Joseph and Polly and their sons Oscar and Otto are buried at the small Fleming Cemetery, in Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN located on Boone Grove Rd. near State Rt #2.

**NOTE**: some of Joseph Shinabarger's family are buried at Fleming Cemetery as Shanabargers, including Joseph, Polly, and sons James and Oscar. Cemetery records site daughter-in-law Martha Fleming as a Shanabarger but her tombstone says Shinabarger. Though the tombstones of this family say *Shanabarger,* every document and reference relating to Joseph spells the surname *Shinabarger*.[43]

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[40] Will Record, Vol A-C, 1840-1891 Porter Co. IN Probated 8 Aug 1881. Will filed on the 13 Nov 1882[40]. page 348.

[41] Obituary: "Vidette-Messenger"

[42] Porter County Vidette-Mesenger, December 14, 1882, p. 5. *(Note: If 75 at death, then Mary would have been born in 1806.)*

[43] Tombstone: Inscription "Wife of Jos C. Shanabargar 70y, 11m, 10d"

Children of Joseph and Mary Polly (Parr) Shinabarger included:

1. John Parr Shinabarger- 1832 Richland Co. OH; died 21 Sep 1902 Cook Co. IL. [44] Married Martha Fleming 1856 Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. They had 6 children. Martha died in 1879 in Story Co. IA. John married Ruth Coppernoll in 1881, Story Co. Iowa. John buried Hebron Cemetery, Porter Co. IN. Civil War - One-year enlistment, Michigan City, IN, 27 Oct 1864.

2. Nancy Ann Shinabarger - 1834 OH; died 1858. Married Cyrus Smith 1853 in Porter Co. IN. One daughter born to marriage.

3. Catherine Sarah Shinabarger - 4 Feb 1837 OH - 11 Dec 1921 Porter Co. IN. Married Porter Aylesworth 1856 Porter Co. Had 6 children Catherine and Porter buried Hebron Cemetery in Porter Co.

4. Hugh Paxton Shinabarger - 20 Jan 1842 Richland Co. OH - 25 May 1921 Clark Co. Washington. Married Olive Glover 1876 in Porter Co. IN. Had 3 children. Buried at Fort Vancouver Military Cemetery in Vancouver, Clark Co. WA. Civil War - One-year Drafted, Michigan City, IN, 26 Oct 1864. Pension Papers were filed.

5. Joseph M. Shinabarger – 1845 OH – 8 Mar 1923 Brown Co. IL. Served in 12th Regiment, Indiana Cavalry in Civil War. Will filing spells name *Shinnebarger*.

6. James S. Shinabarger - 20 July 1850 OH - 20 Jan 1875 Porter Co. Buried Fleming Cemetery, Hebron, Porter Co. IN. Buried as a Shanabargar.

7. Oscar L. Shinabarger - 12 Feb 1851 IN – 1853 Porter Co. Buried Fleming Cemetery as a Shanabarger.

8. Otho O. Shinabarger - 13 May 1855 Porter Co. IN - 27 Aug 1858 Porter Co. Buried Fleming Cemetery as a Shanabargar.

***DNA note**: currently there are NO autosomal matches with descendants of the Joseph and Mary Parr nor have I been able to locate a male descendant to test Y-DNA for surname match.

[44] John Parr Shinabarger enlisted 1864 for the Civil War as a Shinabarger. His brother Hugh Paxton was drafted same time with Shinabarger surname.

**James S.** Shinabarger was born 24 August 1801 in VA.[45] He married Elizabeth G. Murdock on 15 December 1825 in Wayne Co. Ohio.[46] "*The State of Ohio Wayne County I David Shuh a licensed Minister of the Gospel of the Lutheran Church do hereby certify that according to license issued from the clerk of Wayne County I joined together in the holy state of matrimony on the 15th day of December 1825 James Shinneberry and Elizabeth Murdock. Given under my hand and ? this 23rd day of January 1826. David Shuh*." [47]

I have only seen James' middle initial as "S" and seen no record that proves his middle name was Sherman. His son is also a James S. but unknown if it is Sherman.

Elizabeth Murdock was born 19 Nov 1807 in New York. She was the daughter of Daniel W. Murdock and Mehetable Crofoot Murdock. Mehetable married Elizabeth's father-in-law John Sr. in 1820. Several Murdock/Murdick lived in close proximity to John Sr. in Mohican Twp. beginning as early as 1814, including James, David, and Samuel. These men are related to Daniel. Alva Murdock, the brother of Elizabeth, is living next door to James S. in Perry Twp. in 1830.

James is the last Shinabarger son to leave Wayne Co. Ohio. Until he leaves, his name appears in numerous records, in some cases spelled as *Shinnebarger* or *Shinnabarger*. These records include:

1827 - Listed as householder in Perry Township, Ashland Co OH, 1827.[48]

1830 - Federal Census Perry, Wayne Co., OH lists James Shinabarger with male 20-30 (James), male under 5 (Joseph), two females under 5 (Mehetable and Hannah), female 20/30 (Elizabeth). James is living next door to Alva Murdock, his brothr-in-law.

1840 - Federal Census Mohican, Wayne Co. James S. "Shinebarger" male 30-40 (James), male 10-15 (Joseph), female 20-30 (Elizabeth), 2 females under 5 (Elizabeth and Lydia), 1 female 10-15 (Hannah).

1846 – Ashland County is created out of an eastern portion of Wayne County.

1850 - Federal Census on 12 Oct for District 179 Perry, Ashland Co., Ohio. In household are James S. "Shinnebarger" age 49, farmer, $6000 value of real property, born in VA; Elizabeth age 43, MA.

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[45] Correspondents on James S. Shinabarger: Glen Eugene Shinabarger, Anderson IN; Anna Murdock, South Bend IN; C.J. and Norma Shinabarger, Logansport IN; Helen Blackledge, Akron, IN; James Van Curen, Akron IN; Donald Van Curen, Oak Lawn, IL; Glen L. Shinabarger, Anderson, IN; Bill Shinabarger, Chesterfield, IN. All records and dates from Family Bible in possession of Glen Eugene Shinabarger, 2X great-grandson of James S. Shinabarger.

[46] "Seventy-Five Years of Wayne County Marriages" p. 83; recorded Volume 2, page 88; Wayne Co. OH Marriage Book 1. NOTE: James is always seen as S. and no documentation which confirms his middle name was Sherman.

[47] This is the David Shuh who married to Elizabeth Shanabager in 1821. Her father helped establish the church and cemetery. It was at this Lutheran church and cemetery where James' father John was buried in 1837.

[48] "Early Ohio Tax Records" Compiled by Esther Weygandt Powell, 1971. "Shinnebarger, James, Ashland County, 1827 Perry Twp. Householders."

children Joseph S. age 20 OH, Elizabeth 13 OH, Lydia 10 OH and James S. age 4 OH. Elizabeth and Lydia attending school. Next door is his daughter Mehetable and her husband Michael Rizer.

1859 – Daughter Elizabeth A. married Jacob W. Shoemaker on 6 Oct in Ashland Co.

1860 - Federal Census Perry, Ashland Co., Ohio, James "Shinebarger" with Elizabeth and son James age 14. Post Office Rowsburg.

1860 - James S. Shinabarger is found on the Perry, Ashland Co. plat map farming in the southwest corner of Section 2. (Close friend and brother-in-law James Huff is in Kosciusko Co. IN.)

1861-1862 – James was interviewed about his father John Shinabarger Sr. for Knapp's History of Ashland Co., Ohio. Pub. 1863.[49]

1865 - "Jacob Shoemaker with his family, and the parents of Mrs. Shoemaker (James and Elizabeth Shinabarger), with their children, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. Mr. Shinabarger bought a farm in Seward Township, our subject (Jacob Shoemaker) spending the first summer in helping him improve his land. Mr. Shoemaker then went to Silver Lake."[50]

> "*Jacob Shoemaker one of the prosperous and enterprising men of Clay Township (Indiana) is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Newcomer) Shoemaker, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. He went West, but subsequently returned to Ohio, and in company with his father purchased a saw-mill in Medina Co. OH. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth Shinabarger, a daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Murdock) Shinabarger. Around 1861, Mr. Shoemaker engaged in farming, and later engaged in the mercantile business at La Fayette, Ashland County, Ohio. In 1865, he, with his family, and the parents of Mrs. Shoemaker, (James and Elizabeth Shinabarger) with their children, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana*."

1870 – Federal Census for Seward Twp, Kosciusko Co. IN, in Silver Lake; James S., Elizabeth, son James S. and Clara. Farming. James born in VA. Elizabeth born in NY.

1874 – Will filed for James Shinebarger 1-29-1874 (3-64).[51]

1873 - Elizabeth Murdock Shinabarger died 29 July 1873 in Silver Lake, Kosciusko Co. IN. She is buried at Lakeview Cemetery in Silver Lake. [52]

1876 - James S. died on 30 Dec 1876. He is buried at the Lakeview Cemetery, Silver Lake, Kosciusko Co. IN. "Aged: 75yr 4m 6d"

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[49] Knapp's History of Ashland Co. OH, published 1863.
[50] History of Kosciusko County, Indiana. Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko Indiana.
[51] Will Index Early Wills 1844-1920 for Koscuisko CO.
[52] Also referred to by locals as the Silver Lake Cemetery.

Will of James S. Shinebarger, names son Joseph L., daughter Mehetable Ann Rizer & husband Michael R. Rizer; daughter Elizabeth A. Shoemaker & husband Jacob W. Shoemaker; daughter Lydia M. Cutshall; James S. Shinabarger Jr. who inherits the farm. James S. Jr. is executor along with Elias McClure. Dated 26 Nov 1876.[53] "I give and bequest to my son Joseph L. Shinebarger the sum of five dollars. He having received heretofor his full claim of my estate."[54] Jan 17, 1877 Elmore Yocum admitted Will of James S. Shinabarger for probate in Kosciusko Circuit Court.

**Note**: There continued to be a major mystery concerning James S. Shinabarger. Confusion extended to James' son Joseph Lake who moved to Michigan. The mystery revolved around James Huff who has been a close part of the Shinabarger family since the 1830s. However, this mystery has been resolved as a result of DNA testing as noted below.

Son Joseph Lake Shinabarger was born 29 April 1830 in Ashland Co. OH. Joseph Lake is named in his father James. S.'s Will in 1876. Joseph's 1908 Death Certificate in Montcalm Co. MI for cites his parents as James Shinabarger and Margaret Huff as reported by Joseph's son Arthur Osborn.[55] Is the Death Certificate in error? It is, BUT, *could Huff, who originated in VA, be a connection to the mother of the Shinabarger sons?*

Living in Perry Twp. Wayne Co. OH with James S. Shinabarger are Jacob Shoemaker and James Huff, a widower.[56] In 1833 John Shinabarger Sr. sold his remaining land in Wayne Co. to James Huff with stipulations Huff provide support for John and Mehetable as long as they live. James Huff witnessed, is mention in, and administers the Will of John Shinabarger Sr. Widower James Huff Sr. and son James C. moved into Kosciusko Co. just before James Shinabarger.

James Huff is the brother-in-law of James S. Shinabarger as he married Sibbel Murdock in 1824, a sister of James' wife Elizabeth Murdock. Both Sibbel and Elizabeth are the daughters to their step-mother Mehetable Murdock Shinabarger. James Huff does not remarry after Sibbel's death in 1854. James Huff's son James C. married Margaret Elizabeth Hoppis in 1862. This is the closest I can find to a "Margaret Huff."

Children of James S. and Elizabeth G. (Murdock) Shinabarger included:[57]

1. Mehetable Ann Shinabarger - 7 Sept 1826 – 31 Jul 1886; married Michael Rizer in 1843 OH. Had 7 children. Buried Meridian Cemetery, Bosque Co. Texas. Michael and Mehetable and

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[53] Will Records, Vol 3, 1875-1886; Will Records, Vol 4, 1886-1890

[54] Will Records, Vol 2, 1870-1875; page 64-67.

[55] Death Records of Montcalm Co. list Joseph Lake as son of James Shinabarger and Margaret Huff. Montcalm Book B, page 313, item #2318.

[56] This James is NOT the same man as the James Retan Huff born 1822 found in Milford, Kosciusko Co. Unknown if this James R. is related in any way.

[57] Family group sheets collected by Vera Bunyard from: Glen LeRoy Shinabarger; Anna Murdock; C.J. Shinabarger (Norma); Helen Blackledge; James Van Curen; Donald Van Curen; Glen L. Shinabarger; Bill Shinabarger.

children Elizabeth and George can be found in Yuba Co. CA in Aug 1852. Her brother Joseph Lake is with them. [58]

2. Hannah Shinabarger - 13 Mar 1828 - 27 Aug 1839 Wayne Co. OH. Buried Lucas Cemetery, Lattasburg, Wayne Co. Ohio.

3. Joseph Lake Shinabarger - 29 Apr 1830 Wayne Co. OH - 4 Feb 1908 Crystal, Montcalm, MI. Married Ann Ellen Osborn in 1854, Perry, Ashland Co. OH. Ann Ellen was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Campbell Osborn. 10 children. Buried Burke Cemetery, Carson City, Montcalm Co. MI. Buried as a *Shinabargar* as are children. In Yuba Co. CA with his sister's Rizer family in 1852.

4. Gilbert Marion Shinabarger - 21 Jan 1833 - 22 Mar 1839 Wayne Co. OH. Buried Lucas Cemetery, Lattasburg, Wayne Co. Ohio.

5. William Paxton Shinabarger - 23 Apr 1835 - 29 Dec 1835 Wayne Co. OH. Buried Lucas Cemetery, Lattasburg, Wayne Co. Ohio.

6. Elizabeth A. Shinabarger - 15 Aug 1837 Wayne Co. OH - 16 Mar 1880 Kosciusko Co. IN. Married Jacob Shoemaker in 1859 Ashland Co. OH. Had 5 children. Buried Lakeview Cemetery in Kosciusko Co. IN but unable to locate grave; Jacob is there and shares stone with second wife Alice Cauffman.

7. Lydia M. Shinabarger - 31 May 1840 OH. Married John Ramsey in 1859 Ashland County OH and may have divorced. Moved with her father to IN where she married Andrew Cutshall in 1867 Kosciusko Co. Mentioned in father's will as Cutshall. Died 1907 in Sumner County, Kansas.

8. James S. Shinabarger Jr. - 15 May 1846 Wayne Co. OH - 25 May 1927 Kosciusko Co. IN. Married Clara Counts in 1867 Warsaw, Kosciusko Co. IN. Had 3 children. Both buried Oakwood Cemetery in Warsaw, Kosciusko Co. Most of family buried there. Find no proven record that his middle name was "Sherman."

***DNA note**: Thanks to the testing of a direct descendant of James and Elizabeth Murdock Shinabarger, there are scores of autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the James and Elizabeth Murdock Shinabarger line. No other son would carry this genetic link as their mother was other than Mehetable. However, the James S. line connects genetically because he married a daughter of Mehetable and Daniel W. Murdock. James' Y-DNA is a match with the other Shinabarger men.

[58] CA State Census, 1852, Yuba Co. 11 Aug 1852, page 177. All prior residences in OH.

**John H.** Shinabarger Jr. was born 1 April 1799 in VA. He married Eleanor Blachly on 11 Aug 1822 in Wayne Co. Ohio.[59] Eleanor was born 4 Oct 1804 in PA and was the daughter of Dr. William Boyd and Sarah (Vansickle) Blachly.

The Blachly family moved to Washington Co. PA about 1796 before moving to Plain Twp. Wayne Co. OH in 1816. There William practiced medicine for 19 years. Blachleyville in Wayne Co. was laid out by William Boyd Blachly and William Jr. on 16 Dec 1833 and named for his family. Dr. Blachly moved to Valparaiso IN in 1836.[60] (The family name is most often spelled "Blachley." However, once the family moved to Indiana, the name was often seen without the "e." Those in OH tended to keep the "e" in Blachley.)

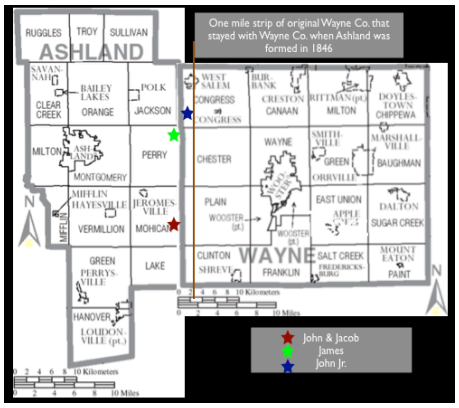
1820 Federal Census – Mohican Township, Wayne Co. OH. John Jr. is living in his father's home.

1822 - On 11 August 1822 John married Eleanor Blachly in Mohican Township, Wayne Co. OH. John's surname is spelled as *Shinnebarger* on this record. Eleanor, born 4 Oct 1801, was the daughter of Dr. William Boyd Blachly.[61]

William Blachly had at least 15 children. A second daughter, Mariah, married Cyrus the son of Aaron Baird and Eunice Murdock. Another of William's daughters, Sarah Ann, supposedly, was the second wife of James S. Shinabarger, a son of John H. and Eleanor Blachly (her sister).

1823 Wayne Co. Ohio Early Census which lists all males of 21 years of age, lists John as living in Jaskson Twp.

1824 – On December 16, John Shinabarger and Mehetable sold 160 acres of land in Range 15, Jackson Township 23, section 25 to his son John Shinabarger Jun.[62] This farm is about 12 miles north of John's homestead and located in what became known as the "one-mile strip" that remained with Wayne Co. when Ashland Co. was formed in 1846.




1825 - John Jr. is on the Wayne Co Ohio Tax List.[63]

1828 – John *Shiner*, Twp. 23 Range 15, Section 10 John Shiner in SW quarter. RR goes right through the property? This is the property of John Jr. in the "one-mile-strip" of Jackson Township.

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[59] Wayne Co, OH Marriage Book 1, page 40.
[60] "History of Wayne Co. OH" by Douglas. Pages 643, 647.
[61] "Seventy-Five Years of Wayne County Marriages" p. 83, Vol 2, p. 37; Wayne Co. OH Marriage Book 1, p. 40; Porter & Lake Counties IN 1882, by Goodspeed. Married by Aaron Beard.
[62] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 3, pg 477.
[63] "Early Ohio Tax Records" by Esther Weygandt Powell.

1830 - Federal Census John is resident of Jackson, Wayne Co. Ohio. Enumerated are male 20/30 (John H. 30), female 20-30 (Eleanor 26), 2 males under 5 (Miller and John), 2 males ages 5-10 (William and James), male 10/15, female under 5 (Miriah) and 1 female 5-10 (Sarah).

In 1830 there is also a John Shinaberry enumerated in Jackson Twp. Wayne, OH with 2 males under 5, 2 males 5-10, a male 20-30, 2 females 15-20. This could be the John Shinaberry who married Mary Yocum. Unknown relationship but DNA testing indicates that Shinaberry and Shinabarger are related.

1831 Son John Jr. and his wife Eleanor Blachly sell land in Range 15, Section 25 of Jackson Twp. 23 to Mr. Roddy.[64]

1834 John (JR.?) sells land in Range 15, Section 36 of Jackson Twp. 23, to David Cook[65].

1835 - John moved his family to Porter Co. IN around 1835, where he lived for the remainder of his life. John appears to be the first of the brothers who arrived in IN. John purchased 200 acres of land in Porter Co. Indiana. On 15 Dec 1835 - Twp. 35 Range 6. W 1/2 of NW Qt Sec 20, 80 acres and a second purchase on 18 Dec 1835 - Twp. 35 Range 6. SW 1/2 of NW Qt Sec 21, 120 acres.[66]

1836 - John Shinabarger started a tavern in Washington Township, Porter Co.

1837 – On Nov 2 John Shinabarger assignee of Isaac Morgan, land office in LaPorte Co. IN. Full payment made by Isaac Morgan for public lands the west half of the NW quarter of Section 15, in Twp. 35 north of Range 5 West of the second meridian in District of lands subject to sale at LaPorte, IN containing 80 acres. Has been purchased by the said Isaac Morgan and…these do give and grant unto the said John Shinabarger the said tract above described.

1844 - 5 July 1844 - Twp. 35 Range 7. E 1/2 of SE Qt Sec 26, 80 acres.[67]

1848 - John appears in Porter County News October 27, 1848 as farming in Center Twp. Porter Co.

1850 - 25 Aug. Federal Census Washington Twp. Porter Co. IN. John's age as 55 born VA. Real Estate value $5000. Eleanor was cited as 44 born PA. Enumerates children James, John and Miller as farmers living in same household; Sally, Pauline, Elmer and Indiana. Next door is John's brother Joseph and close by is John's son William Blachly Shinabarger and wife Sarah Butler Shinabarger.

1860 - Federal Census Washington Twp. Porter Co. IN. with John 62, farmer. Eleanor is 55. In home is son Elmer and daughter Indiana.

1870 – Federal Census Washington Twp. Porter Co. IN. John 72, a farmer with $13,000 in real estate, $800 personal worth. Eleanor 68 and Indiana 26 in home. Living nearby are son Elmer and nephew Simon Peter.

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[64] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 8, pg 527.
[65] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 356.
[66] Early Land Records, Porter Co. Court House; LaPorte-Winamac Land Office, 1833-1855.
[67] LaPorte-Winamac Land Office, Entries 1833-1855.

1872 - John H. Shinabarger died 26 Nov 1872 in Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. Buried at the Blachly Cemetery in Valparaiso, LaPorte Co. IN.[68] John's Tombstone notes he died 73y, 7m, 25d. This would calculate that John was born 1 April 1799.

1874 - Eleanor Blachly Shinabarger died 24 Jan 1874. Buried at Blachly Cemetery in Valparaiso, LaPorte Co. IN. Also interred in this family cemetery is son Miller.

Left to right: Elizabeth, John, Elmer, James, Indiana, and William.
Photo taken before 1903

Children of John H. and Eleanor (Blachly) Shinabarger included:[69]

1. William Blachly Shinabarger - 13 Jul 1823 Wayne Co. OH - 22 Feb 1903 Maryville, Nodaway Co., MO. Married Louisa Eastwood 1845 in Porter Co. IN. Louisa had one daughter in 1847 and she died following childbirth 18 May 1847. Louisa was the daughter of Cornelius and Pollie Mane Eastwood. William married Sarah Ann Butler 1848 in Marshall Co. IN. Sarah was the daughter of John and Margaret Pratt Butler. They had 7 children. William moved to MO in 1857. He and Sarah buried White Cloud Cemetery, Arkoe, Nodaway Co. MO.

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[68] The Indiana family spelled surname *Blachly*. Descendants remaining in Ohio retained the "e" spelling it *Blachley*. Patriarch Dr. Wm. Blachly (1771-1845) practiced medicine in Blachleyville before moving to LaPorte Co. William and his wife Elizabeth, parents of Eleanor, are buried in Blachly Cemetery.

[69] Much of data on John H. Shinabarger Jr. family compiled by great-grandson Harry E. Shinabarger, Santa Rosa, CA. and Dorothy Cecile Shinabarger Thornton St. Louis, MO. 1979. Dates transcribed from family Bible, source unknown.

2. James S. Shinabarger - 28 Oct 1824 Wayne Co. OH - 5 Feb 1905 Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. He married Electa Blachly 31 Jul 1846 Porter Co. One son 1847. She died 7 Nov 1847.[70] Unknown how Electa is related to Blachlys. James married Sarah Ann Blachly 28 Oct 1852 Porter Co; Sarah the daughter of Dr. Wm. Blachly.[71] They had one son. Sarah died 1875 and was buried Spring Hill, Johnson Co. Kansas.[72] James married for a third time to Isabella Turner 31 Oct 1867 in Newton, Jasper Co. Iowa and they had 5 children. 1880 he is living in Union, Porter Co. IN.[73] Isabella died 1909 and James in 1905 in Porter Co. Both are buried in Maplewood Cemetery, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. One stone has *Shinabarger*, another has *Shineberger*. All censuses indicate James' home remained in Porter Co. One son is buried as a *Shineberger*, grandson as *Shinaberger*. Fought in Civil War - Three-year enlistment as Corpl, Valparaiso, IN, 20 Aug 1862. Pension Papers were filed.

3. John H. Shinabarger III - 13 Aug 1826 Wayne Co. OH - 19 Nov 1909 Hopkins, Nodaway Co. MO; married Harriet Harrington 1856 in Porter Co. IN. Two sons born. Said to have moved to MO in 1857. 1880 census states <u>both John's parents born in VA</u>. Harriet died 1926. Both buried Hopkins Cemetery, Hopkins, Nodaway Co. MO. Civil War - One-year Drafted, Michigan City, IN, 27 Oct 1864. Pension Papers were filed.

4. Miller Shinabarger - 5 Mar 1829 Wayne Co. OH - 19 Nov 1909 Valparaiso, Porter, IN. Married Sarah Ann Walton 1854 Porter Co. Had 7 children. Sarah died 1911. Both buried Blachly Cemetery, Porter Co. IN.

5. Sarah "Sally" Shinabarger - 12 Feb 1831 Wayne Co. OH – 1871. Married Allen R. Nickell in 1852.[74] Allen was the son of Andrew and Janette Cornwall Nickell. Had 3 children.

6. Miriah Abigal Shinabarger - 18 Jun 1835 Wayne Co. OH - 25 Sep 1840 Porter Co. IN.

7. Elizabeth Pauline Shinabarger - 11 Feb 1838 Porter Co. IN - 19 Jun 1913 Burlingame, Osage, Kansas. Married Henry Waddle 1855 Porter Co.Henry was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth McKeever Waddle. Had 8 children. Henry died 1908, Elizabeth in 1913 and both are buried Burlingame City Cemetery, Osage Co. Kansas.

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[70] "Died of this county on Sunday morning last, after an illness of several days, Mrs. Electa Jane, consort of Mr. James Shinabarger, in the 19th year of her age. She left a small infant and bereaved husband...." from the obit in "Western Ranger" Valparaiso, IN on 13 Nov 1847.

[71] Index to Porter Co. IN Marriages 1836-1905. Vo. 2, page 66 states 21 Oct 1852. (Sarah Ann is the sister to his mother Eleanor Blachly and 20 years older that James so questionable).

[72] There is confusion over this marriage of Sarah to James. Sarah would have been 20 years older and previously married to Isaac Morgan who died in Kansas 1855. They lived in Porter Co. in 1850.

[73] "Mr. James Shinnabarger, of Union township, speaks the Indian tongue fluently" from History of Porter County, Indiana, 1876, pg. 23.

[74] Marriage License, Book 2 p. 66, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. (Could have married 31 Dec 1851 with license recorded on 1 Jan 1852.)

8. Elmer Yocum Shinabarger - 3 Jan 1840 Porter Co. IN - 18 Aug 1910 Maryville, Nodaway, MO.[75] Married Susan Cordelia Friend 1866 Porter Co. Susan was the daughter of Charles and Mary Cornish Friend. They had 8 children. Moved to Nodaway Co. in 1880. Susan died 1927 and Elmer 1910 and both buried at Miriam Cemetery, Maryville, Nodaway Co. MO. Elmer's gravestone is *Shinabargar* as are his sons. Civil War - Three-year Enlistment, Valparaiso, IN, 21 Aug 1862.

9. Indiana "Annie" Shinabarger - 4 Feb 1843 Porter Co. IN - 14 Oct 1925 Valparaiso, Porter, IN. Married William Thomas Brown 1873 in Porter Co. William was the son of Presley and Mahala Beckwith Brown. Had 5 children. Unknown when William died or where buried but it is likely both he and Indiana are buried at Luther Cemetery, Valparaiso, Porter Co. as Wm's grandparents, parents and some of his children are buried there.

***DNA note**: There are autosomal matches between our Shinabargers and descendants of the John H and Eleanor Blachly Shinabarger line. John's Y-DNA is a match with the other Shinabarger men.

And finally, the eldest known son of John Shinabarger, and my 3 times Great Grandfather was

**Jacob** Shinabarger was born about 1794 in VA. On 4 Feb 1817 Jacob married Hannah Heller in Wayne Co. OH. Hannah was born 20 Jan 1802 in Bushkill, PA. She was one of 13 children of John and Susan (Hammond) Heller.

The history of the Heller family can be traced back to Conrad Heller who was born about 1642 and emigrated from near Zurich Switzerland.[76] His children were born near Pfeddersheim Germany. It was Conrad's grandson, Johann Christoph Heller, born 1688/89 in Pfeddersheim, who emigrated to America.

Christopher age 50 and his son Simon age 17 came to America aboard the "Winter Galley" from Rotterdam and landed at Philadelphia, 5 September 1738.[77] On 8 Sept 1742, for 75 pounds and 15 shillings, Christopher purchased a 176-acre plantation and built a log house known as "Delay" in

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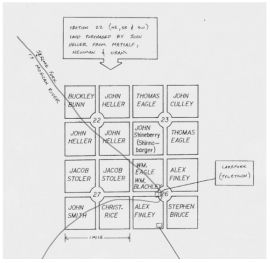
[75] Elmer's father references a Yocum in his Will and this may be the source for Elmer's middle name. "Yocum" is also believed to link the John Shinabarger and Michael Shinaberry families.

[76] "Heller Family History" by Wm. J. Heller, Easton PA: "The Genealogy of Christopher Heller And His Six Sons." published 1898; "American emigration materials from Pfeddersheim" Albert Coppel pages 43-48; "Eighteenth Century Emigrants from German-Speaking Lands to North America, Volume II: The Western Palatinate" by Annette Kunselman Burgert, pages 93-96; "History of Lehigh County, PA: Genealogical and Biographical" Heller Family pg 538-541.

[77] "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants" Prof. I. Daniel Rupp, 1965, page 114.

Seidersville, Lower Saucon Township, Northampton Co. PA. On 23 Feb 1748 he deeded this land to sons Daniel and Christopher. This is the family for whom Hellertown in Northampton Co. PA is named. "The Hellers were millers, carpenters, and wheel-wrights - community leaders, church founders, and revolutionary patriots."[78]

Christopher's grandson and Hannah's father, Johannes John Heller moved to Bushkill, Pike County Pennsylvania where he acquired property and conducted a tavern/hotel. In 1780 John served as a private in Capt. Richard Shaw's company, 5th battalion, Northampton Co. PA militia for which he is recognized as a revolutionary patriot.[79] In 1812, he moved to Wayne Co. PA (possibly this location change reflects the separation of Pike Co. from Wayne Co.).




In 1814 John Heller came to Montgomery Twp., Richland Co, OH. By 1814, his family can be found in Mohican Twp., farming land adjacent to John Shinabarger Sr. It probably was here that Hannah met her future husband, Jacob Shinabarger.

*Hannah Heller ca 1845*

Hannah was born 20 Jan 1802 in Bushkill, Pike Co. PA. and baptized at Plainfield Reform Lutheran Church, Northampton Co. near Wind Gap PA. In 1802 this area was Wayne Co. PA (separated from Northampton in 1798). Pike Co. was separated from Wayne in 1814. Bushkill separated from Plainfield Twp. in 1813. Therefore, Hannah was born in Bushkill, Plainfield, Wayne Co. PA.

Jacob Shinabarger was the first known son of John Shinabarger, but little is known of Jacob other than what the census and tax records disclose, and sometimes those are confusing:

1814 - Wooster Land Office, Jacob Shennaberry on 1 April 1814 in Wayne Co. (Another parcel listed for Jacob Shennebarger in Wayne Co. 20 June 1808 but may be another Ss family as Jacob only 15-16 and it is a year before his father John purchases his homestead on 24 Aug 1809.)

1815 - Quadrennial Census of Wayne County, Mohican township with males over 21, Jacob and John Shinaberry (son and father) are listed.

1817 - Jacob married Hannah Heller 4 Feb in 1817 in Wayne County, Ohio.

1819 - Quadrennial Census of Jackson, Wayne Co. with males over 21, Jacob Shinebarger is listed.

1820 Federal Census – taken in January 1821, Jackson, Wayne, OH (listed as *Shellenbarger*).[80] Includes 1 male under 10 (John), 1 male 16-26 (Jacob), 1 male 26-45, 1 female 10-16 (Hannah).

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[78] "American emigration materials from Pfeddersheim" page 48.

[79] "DAR Lineage Book" Vol. 73, page 68.

[80] There is a different Jacob Shellenbarger in Congress, Wayne, OH. This entry is Jacob Shinabarger as he is in the same location with some of the same neighbors in 1830.

1823 - Quadrennial Census of Jackson Township inhabitants Jacob and John Sr. Shinabarger

1825 – Jacob in the Wayne Co. OH, 1825 Tax List.[81]

1830 - Federal Census - Jackson, Wayne, OH. Jacob Shinabarger - in the household are 2 males under 5 (Jacob and Reason), 2 males 5-10 (Simon and Anson), 1 male 10-15 (John), 1 male 30-40 (Jacob is 36); 1 female 5-10 (Susannah) and female 20-30 (Hannah 28). At the time of this census, John Shinabarger Sr. is in Mohican Twp., brother John Jr. Shinaberry in Jackson, James Shinabarger is in Perry Twp. Joseph is at home with John Sr.

1830 Federal Census – A separate entry occurs for a second Jacob *Shuinabarger* in White Pigeon Twp. St Joseph Co. MI, in a household with 2 males under 5, 1 male 20-30, 1 male 30-40; 1 female 5-10 and 1 female 20-30. Unknown who this Jacob is. This may be another Dozen S family with possibly links to the Kunkle OH Shinabargers. Or, this could be a mix of Shinabarger/in-laws entering the area to purchase land and appearing twice.

1832 - Jacob and wife Hannah sell land in Range 15, Section 36 of Jackson Twp. to a Mr. Snively.[82] Jacob appears to be selling last piece of his land in county and preparing to move to Indiana.

1833 – Jacob settled in Morgan Prairie, Washington Twp. Porter Co. Indiana.[83]

Between 1834 & 1835, John and Mehetable deed a northern parcel of land in Section 23 to Jacob.[84] This is the parcel noted in John's Will. It is not long after that a second deed is recorded for "Bonds" concerning this parcel.[85] This reference to bonds deal with the providing of produce to John and Mehetable for the remainder of their lives, or method of payment over time for property. It also is the inheritance mentioned in John Sr.'s Will "which I formerly deeded to Jacob," affirming all "my children having all received prior to the date hereof all the legacy for them and each of them."

It is thought Jacob and his family moved into Indiana about 1833-1836, first settling in Marshall Co. before moving north into LaPorte Co. in 1837. These dates indicate that Jacob left Ohio before the death of his father in March of 1837. His brother John Jr. had already recorded land deeds for 160 acres in Porter Co. by December of 1835. Possibly these two brothers left Ohio at the same time or Jacob followed his brother after receiving word that there was land to be had. The opening of the LaPorte-Winamac land sales office on 1833 may have been what drew the Shinabarger brothers.

1836 - Jacob, resident of LaPorte Co. purchased a land warrant on 7 June 1836.[86] Portions of LaPorte-Winamac District went on sale 12 August 1833. Sale closed 31 January 1855.

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81 "Early Ohio Tax Records" Compiled by Esther Weygandt Powell, 1971.

82 Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 10, pg 287

83 "Biographical Sketches: Washington Township, Porter Co. IN" page 338. (Hannah's obituary states they moved to Marshall Co. in 1837); "History of Porter Co." 1882.

84 Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 218.

85 Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 215.

86 LaPorte-Winamac Land Office, Entries 1833-1855.

1836 - Jacob bought property in Marshall Co. Indiana.[87] Marshall County is about 45 miles southeast of Porter Co. with the principal city of Plymouth, located along the Highway 30 roadway.

1841 - Jacob moved his family to the Westville area of LaPorte Co. He made a final move to the town of Coburg in Porter Co. where Hannah continued to live long after Jacob's death.

The land office business in Indiana began in 1801, when public lands in the southeastern corner of the Indiana Territory were put up for sale at Cincinnati. The U.S. Congress later opened offices in the southern region at Vincennes and Jeffersonville; in 1819 at Terre Haute and Indianapolis; and at Ft. Wayne in 1822. The land office in LaPorte opened in 1833 and six years later, the office was moved to Winamac 40 miles south. The LaPorte-Winamac District embraced all or part of 19 counties including Benton, Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Howard, Jasper, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Wabash, and White.

A significant portion of the land in the district was previously offered for sale by the Crawfordsville and Ft. Wayne Land Offices, with some 500,000 acres actually purchased. The first sale of land in the new district took place on 12 August 1833. After the LaPorte-Winamac Land Office closed on 31 January 1855, responsibility for unsold lands was transferred to the Indianapolis Land Office.

In order to accurately measure and describe individual tracts of land, the federal government worked out a pattern of surveys using the rectangular land system. Surveys were based on meridian lines running north-south and base lines running east-west. Land was laid off in survey townships six-mile square, and each township was subdivided into sections one-mile square, or 640 acres. Each 640 acres could be subdivided into lots of 320, 160, 80, and 40 acres or less. Once surveys were completed, land could be put up for sale at district land offices.

Each office was staffed by a Register, responsible for recording the status of an individual tract of land, and a Receiver, responsible for recording the payments for the land. Within this framework, a would-be purchaser examined a plat book to determine the location of a tract, and then entered his name with the Register, indicating his choice in a tract book. The tract or entry book was arranged by township; every entry was listed by its location. Beyond that information, the Register noted only the name of the purchaser and the date of the transaction.

Once the land was registered, the buyer had to make a payment. The Receiver entered such transactions in chronological order, recording the date, the receipt number, the name and, most often, the residence of the purchaser. Depending on the laws in effect, the purchaser had either to make full payment or to arrange a payment schedule. If full payment was made, then the buyer received a patent giving full title to the tract, and the land ceased to hold any import for the federal government. From then on, all land transfers and records were the responsibility of the county.

LaPorte County was formed in 1832.[88] Before white settlers arrived, all the land that forms modern-day LaPorte County, and adjacent Starke County to the south and Porter County to the west, belonged to the Potawatomi Indian nation. These Indians were forcibly removed to Kansas by the United States government in 1838, and many died on what survivors called the Trail of Death.

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[87] Registered Deed: Bought land of Charles Minor in Marshall Co. 7 Nov 1836.

[88] There is dispute over the LaPorte County name but it is the city of La Porte that is spelled as two words meaning "the door" or "the port" in French, the county is spelled "LaPorte."

LaPorte County's initial white settlers were from New England or upstate New York and descended from the Puritans who settled New England in the colonial era. They were part of a wave of settlers moving west into what was the Northwest Territory after the completion of the Erie Canal. When they arrived in what is now LaPorte County, there was nothing but virgin forest and wild prairie. This good farmland, close to markets and shipping ports, proved ideal for John Shinabarger's sons.

1844 - Hannah bought land in Porter County. One question remains: where was Jacob? "I did find that Hannah bought land in Porter County in 1844. Because of this date, it may indicate that Jacob is already deceased. Hannah appears to leave LaPorte Co. and moves west to Porter County where her son farms."[89]

1845 - Jacob Shinabarger died in LaPorte Co. Indiana. It is unknown the exact date, how he died nor where he is buried. There is speculation Jacob left LaPorte/Porter counties. Possibly Jacob was gone by 1844 when Hannah purchased the Porter Co. land.

1847 – On 17 July, 45-year-old Hannah married 48-year-old Jonathan B. Tabor (1799-1888) in Porter Co. IN "with whom she kept house until their advanced age made it necessary to live with their children."[90] (Jonathan moved in with daughter Laura Shinabarger, and Hannah with daughter Helen Forbes). Jonathan's surname is sometimes spelled *Taber* but Indiana family always used the *Tabor*.

Jonathan B. Tabor Jr. was the son of Jonathan Tabor and Esther Meeker.[91] Jonathan was born 4 Mar 1799 in New York. Jonathan's first marriage was to Laura Bell (1809-1840) circa 1828 in Calhoun Co. MI. Laura Bell was the daughter of Rev. Salmon and Rebecca Bell and was born 21 June 1809 in NY. Both her parents were deceased by 1820. She seems to have moved to Michigan with her Uncle Andrew Bell Jr. who moved there before 1838.[92]

1840 – Federal Census Washington, La Porte Co. IN. enumerates male 40-50 (Jonathan age 41), male under 5 (Sylvester), 2 males 5-10 (Croydon and Russell), female under 5 (Laura), one female 15-20 (Esther), and female 30-40 (Laura Bell is 31). Also cited in biographical sketch of Washington Township that they have 3 sons and 2 daughters.[93]

Laura Bell died at the age of 31 in Clarence, Calhoun, MI on 11 Dec 1840, leaving five children: Esther, Croydon, Russell, Sylvester, and Laura. Jonathan moved to LaPorte Co. IN by 1835. In 1847, Jonathan had a license to marry Jacob Shinabarger's widow, Hannah.

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89 Researcher: Mary Keel Lundstrom, Valparaiso IN, 21 July 1978.

90 License #13, Bk 1A pg. 331, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN.

91 "Biographical Sketches: Washington Township, Porter County, IN" p. 338; "Index 1840 Federal Population Census Indiana" by IN State Library, LaPorte Co., p. 242.

92 First deed in the name of Andrew Bell in Calhoun Co. MI dated 1838. Andrew received Bounty Land in MI.

93 "Biographical Sketches: Washington Twp. Porter Co. Indiana" 1882

A mystery about Jacob, Hannah and Jonathan: It is unconfirmed Jacob Shinabarger died in 1845 IN. There is a possibility he joined others and went off in search for gold. Or, he could have deserted his family. An 1848 filing on delinquent lands was in the name of Hannah Shinabarger; Jacob was gone and left the debt. In 1847 she and Jonathan Tabor file a marriage license. Did they really marry then or just file for the license? In 1850, Hannah Shinabarger is living with her children without Jonathan. In 1860, Hannah remains with her children and not Jonathan. It is not until 1870 that Hannah and Jonathan are living in the same household under the name of Tabor.

If Jacob deserted and there was no confirmed death certificate, could Hannah have had to wait several years before declaring Jacob dead? And where was Jonathan in 1850 & 1860? Could Jonathan have married or

1850 – There is a Jonathan Taber found in Newstead, Erie County, NY in 1850. He is 51 and in construction/joiner. Nancy Taber 50 b. CT. It does not indicate they are married. Others in the home are Judson 17 and md b. NY, Lester 17 and md. b. NY, and Emma 9 b. NY. Unknown the relationship but does seem to be Jonathan. In 1860, Judson Tabor age 27 is in Burlington, Calhoun Co. MI with his wife. His 1912 Death Certificate cites his father as Jonathan Tabor.

1860 – Milan, Monroe County, MI lists Jonathan Taber 60 NY with Julia 40 NY and Sarah 6 PA. Unknown relationships.

There is no definite sign of Jonathan in the censuses of 1850 & 1860.

1848 – Hannah Shinabarger is noted for delinquent lands for Hannah Shinabarger in Jackson Twp.[94] 27 Oct 1848 Porter County News

1850 - Oct 1850 Federal Census Jackson, Porter Co. IN - Hannah with sons Jacob 21, Thomas 14, Peter 12, William 9 and daughter Helen 6 living in the household. There is also a female, Alvira M. age 7, in the home. This is the same Alvira McKinney living in the home of Simon Peter in the 1860 Census. Alvira is the daughter of Susannah, Hannah's daughter. I believe Alvira is the reason why Hannah is sometimes credited with 11 children.

1860 - Federal Census Jackson, Porter Co. IN, Hannah, 55, is in the home of her son William 24 and William's sister Helen, 17. Hannah is listed as a Shinabarger. Unclear why she is in this household without Jonathan. All ages are a bit off but this is Hannah and children.

1870 - Federal Census Jackson, Porter Co. IN, <u>for the first time</u> Hannah 68 is listed as Tabor and Jonathan Tabor 73 a day laborer, with 7-year old "Low E." Lori E. Shinabarger in the home. (Tabor "as *Taborn,*") Lori is unknown but probably a granddaughter.

1870 – Federal Census Westville, LaPorte Co. IN also finds Jonathan, 71, a carpenter by trade, in the home of the family of Joseph Clyburn. He may have been working there at the time so counted twice. Emma Clyborn born in NY ca 1846. No known relationship.

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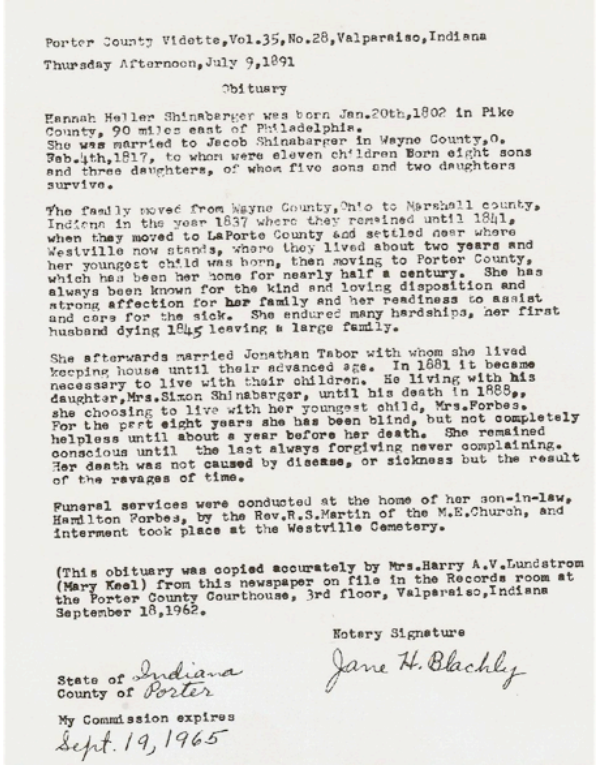
94 "Porter County Vidette-Messenger"

1880 – 10 June Federal Census District 137, Jackson, Porter Co. IN - Jonathan Tabor 84 with Hannah Tabor 77. Married. In home is S. P. Heller age 38 a "visitor." Jonathan is 84 and disabled with shingles. (S.P. is possibly Simon Peter Heller. Single, he was born in IN and both parents born in PA).

It is after the 1880 census that the elderly Tabors move into the homes of their children. Jonathan is living with Simon Peter and daughter Laura Shinabarger. Simon Peter's household in is beside that of his sister Helen Forbes' where his mother Hannah Tabor lived.

1888 - 15 April, Jonathan B. Tabor died. He lived with his daughter Laura and his son-in-law Simon Peter Shinabarger. Jonathan is buried at the Westville Cemetery in LaPorte Co. beside his daughter Laura and Simon Peter Shinabarger. (Jonathan was also father-in-law to Simon Peter Shinabarger who married two of his daughters Esther and Laura then later Jonathan became Simon's step-father when he married Hannah Heller Shinabarger.)

1891 – 2 July, Hannah died in Coburg, Porter Co. She lived with her youngest child, Helen Shinabarger Forbes. Hannah H. S. Tabor was buried at Westville Cemetery in New Durham Twp. LaPorte Co. IN alongside her daughter Helen Shinabarger Forbes, sharing the gravestone with the Hamilton Forbes Family. Jonathan Tabor is part of the family plot. Other sons and grandchildren are buried in the same area.



Porter County Vidette,Vol.35,No.28,Valparaiso,Indiana

Thursday Afternoon,July 9,1891

Obituary

Hannah Heller Shinabarger was born Jan.20th,1802 in Pike County, 90 miles east of Philadelphia. She was married to Jacob Shinabarger in Wayne County,O. Feb.4th,1817, to whom were eleven children Born eight sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters survive.

The family moved from Wayne County,Ohio to Marshall county, Indiana in the year 1837 where they remained until 1841, when they moved to LaPorte County and settled near where Westville now stands, where they lived about two years and her youngest child was born, then moving to Porter County, which has been her home for nearly half a century. She has always been known for the kind and loving disposition and strong affection for her family and her readiness to assist and care for the sick. She endured many hardships, her first husband dying 1845 leaving a large family.

She afterwards married Jonathan Tabor with whom she lived keeping house until their advanced age. In 1881 it became necessary to live with their children. He living with his daughter,Mrs.Simon Shinabarger, until his death in 1888,, she choosing to live with her youngest child, Mrs.Forbes. For the pert eight years she has been blind, but not completely helpless until about a year before her death. She remained conscious until the last always forgiving never complaining. Her death was not caused by disease, or sickness but the result of the ravages of time.

Funeral services were conducted at the home of her son-in-law, Hamilton Forbes, by the Rev.R.S.Martin of the M.E.Church, and interment took place at the Westville Cemetery.

(This obituary was copied accurately by Mrs.Harry A.V.Lundstrom (Mary Keel) from this newspaper on file in the Records room at the Porter County Courthouse, 3rd floor, Valparaiso,Indiana September 18,1962.

Notary Signature

Jane H. Blachly

State of Indiana
County of Porter

My Commission expires
Sept. 19, 1965

Nothing has ever been found as to where Jacob may have been buried.

Hannah's obituary says she had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The obituary mentions five sons and two daughters survived her.[95] There may be an additional daughter that predeceased Hannah. However, the most likely explanation is her granddaughter Alvira, living with her in 1850, is the reason why Hannah is sometimes credited with 11 children.

[95] "Porter County Vidette-Messenger" Vol 35, No. 28, Valparaiso, IN. July 9, 1891. Obituary copied by Mary Keel Lundstrom-567 and notarized by Jane H. Blachly at County Courthouse.

Children of Jacob and Hannah (Heller) Shinabarger:

1. John H. Shinabarger - 1818 OH – died before 1873; married Sarah Ann Shaffler Bailey in 1855 in Marshall Co. IN. 3 children.

2. Susannah Shinabarger - 30 Jan 1820 Wayne Co. OH - died 9 Feb 1900 Marengo City, IA; married Thomas McKinney 1841; John Cone 1852. 3 children

3. Simon Peter Shinabarger - 26 Jan 1821 Jackson, Wayne, OH - 16 Jul 1902 Westville, IN; married Ester Tabor 1844; Laura Tabor 1852. 11 children

4. Anson Shinabarger - 1826 Wayne Co. OH - died before 1873; married Sarah Burch 1847. 3 children

5. Jacob Shinabarger Jr. - 29 Mar 1827 Wayne Co. OH - 22 Mar 1894 Lake Co. IN; married Sophia Bailey 1856. 10 children

6. Reason Shinabarger - 22 March 1830 Wayne Co. OH - 31 March 1902 Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN; married Susan Russell 1853; Mary Jones 1864. 2 children

7. Thomas Newton Shinabarger - - 22 October 1834 OH - 17 Nov 1906 Long Prairie, Todd Co. MN; married Cordelia Bailey 1860; Rozilla Forbes 1869. 13 children

8. Peter Heller Shinabarger - 1838 Marshall Co. IN - 17 Oct 1873 Long Prairie, Todd Co. MN; married Martha Russell 1859.

9. William Shinabarger – 30 Nov 1841 Porter Co. IN – 18 Dec 1898; married Sarah Fessendon 1861. 5 children

10. Helen Shinabarger - 31 Dec 1845 Porter Co. IN - 30 Jul 1924 Westville, IN; married Hamilton Forbes 1868. 2 children

***DNA note**: There are a plethora of matches with descendants of the Jacob and Hannah Heller Shinabarger line. Jacob's line also crosses over to match descendants in the lines of brothers John H. and James S. and sisters Susanna and Rebecca. Jacob's Y-DNA is a match with the other Shinabarger men. There has yet been no known matches with Joseph, Mary Catherine nor Nancy.

**E**stablished in Porter County Indiana as respected farmers and leaders of their community, John's grandchildren, the children of Jacob and Hannah, marry, raise families, continue seeking new horizons. It is a time of rapid growth for the community, state and country. And it is the time of turmoil as the citizens of the United States enter the years of the Civil War. Some Shinabarger children move further west into Iowa and Minnesota to raise their families. Our line, represented by second son Simon Peter, remains in Porter County and is the subject of the next chapter in this Shinabarger Family History.

# JACOB SHINABARGER
## Chronology Timeline

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| 1794 | Jacob Shinabarger born in Virginia |
| 1794 | Battle of Fallen Timbers and General Wayne's defeat of Ohio natives |
| 1805 | Shinabarger family move to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio |
| 1 March 1803 | Ohio becomes 17th state of the union; end of Northwest Territory |
| 1 Mar 1808 | Richland and Wayne counties carved from Stark and Knox |
| Spring 1809 | Shinabarger family move into Mohican Township, Ashland Co, OH |
| 1812-1814 | War of 1812 with Britain |
| 1817 | Jacob married Hannah Heller, move to Jackson Twp. |
| 1820 | John Shinabarger Sr. married Mehetable Crofoot Murdock |
| 1833 | Jacob purchasing land in Porter Co.IN |
| 7 Mar 1837 | John Shinabarger dies |
| 1840 | Unable to locate Hannah and Jacob |
| 1841 | Jacob and Hannah move to Westville, LaPorte Co. IN |
| 1844 | Hannah purchased land in Porter Co. |
| 1845 | Jacob believe to have died |
| 1847 | Hannah Heller Shinabarger and Jonathan Tabor obtain marriage license |
| | Did Hannah and Jonathan marry? |
| 1850-1860 | Hannah in Jackson Twp. with younger children<br>Jonathan Tabor does not appear in area |
| 1870-1880 | Hannah and Jonathan in same household in Jackson Twp. |
| 1888 | Jonathan Tabor died in Coburg, Porter Co. |
| 1891 | Hannah died in Coburg, Porter Co. |

## GENERAL RESOURCES

"Biographical Sketches: Washington Township, Porter Co. IN"

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Early Land Records of Wayne County, Ohio now Ashland, Wayne County Public Library

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9/27/2020